never changes.

SCHRAALENBURG IS NOW DUMONT.

Efforts of Deminie Cotton Pail to Stem the

Schraalenburg it could be no longer. Dewey,

Manila, Hobart, it might have been. Dumont

nburg of the State of New Jersey, in Town

The biggest argument against the name of

schraalenburg, according to one of those present

at the meeting, was that twelve members of

the New York Press Club couldn't spell it. The meeting on Monday night was held on au-

thority of a call signed by thirty-two electors.

The hall was crowded. The commuters, the

within one vote of changing the name two

nonths ago, were there in determined force,

Dominio Cotton, of the Old North Dutch Re-

formed Church and one of the stanchest up-

holders of the old name of the borough, mar-

shalled the descendants of the early Dutch set-

tlers who gave the name to the town 170 years

ago. They say nowadays that the name

Schraalenburg means "little ridge." The town

enburg was the oldest village name in New

Jersey. He told how he had consulted with

Historian Demarest of New Brunswick and with the Holland Society of New York regard-

Long-Distance Marketing.

Besides the great quantities of fish of one variety and another that are sent from here in their respective seasons, in boxes, barrels, and refrigerator cars, to dealers in places near and

far and as distant as Chicago, fine fish and

Shipping Radius of the Soft Shell Crab.

Soft shell crabs have been shipped for years

as far west as Chicago, where they are as much appreciated as they are here, and further, and

their shipping radius has been gradually ex-tended until they have been this year delicered in Stokane. They are shipped by express from the great sentre of the soft crab business, Cris-field, Md. Soft shell crabs have been shipped also this year to England.

You Long a Step from the Cars to the Ground. To run Editon of THE SUN-Sir: I want to tell

to tak adding of the Metropolitan Traction Com-pany's Second Avenue road that the distance between the ground and first step of cars is an great that stone people, especially women, find it very deligation and troublesome in getting on and off the care. hav Young May 30. A CONTINUAL DES MEADUR.

Others say the name means barren fields.

it is. So the electors of the borough of Schraal-

Hall meeting assembled, decreed on Monday,

Tide of Modernism.

Dr. Chester D. Barnes, of Warrenville, Ill., writes:

NORTH, SOUTH, AND M'KINLEY.

A Patriotic and Truthful Description of the Present Situation

From Judge.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is for sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

Dr. S. A. Dunham, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Dr. R. D. Faires, of New Orleans, writes:

THE LOG DRIVER'S PERILS.

REBARDOUS AND THRILLING WORK

Batteands Are Driving the Men Out of The Work - Methods of Beiensing the May in a Jam-Nick Bawlins's Beath. "Five years from now," said a woods operator of Maine, "the log driver of the New England rivers will be seeking other occupation. His tass of employment will not be due to the rapid sepletion or failure of the woods, but to the vast improvements made in railroad transportation. In every timber tract of extent saymills have been built or are in course of erection; the rail-

roads are building spur tracks into the pine and spruce forests and extending their lines into many old and new lumber yards formerly conaldered remote and innocessible, transporting the prepared timber to manufacturing centres in unbroken bulk.

To-day there are more than 5,000 river drivers at work in Maine. Most of them are floating logs on the Connecticut and Penobacot River drives; the Union, Androscoggin, and Kennebee rivers and several streams of much less importance furnish employment for the rest, and log-driving is now at its height; but for all that the trade will soon be extinct.

There is an agreement between woods oper ators of Maine by which the watercourses over which the logs are floated to market are divided into convenient sections. Each section is called a drive, and its management is let to the lowest bidder at an auction sale held usually just before the breaking up of winter. The successful bidder, or contractor, as soon as the waterways are unlocked and the early spring freshets increase the volume and speed of the streams, carries his corps of men to the head of his drive and there forms them into crews of various sizes, according to the difficulties to be overcome at objective points. The crews are then assigned to the shore landings where the logs are deposited preparatory to their long journeys, and their first duty is to roll them into the When the logs begin to move, the drivers follow along the shores and with their long pick poles ward off grounding timbers and adjust those which become entangled. As much of the finest timber is landed near the small watercourses, the shore work of the drivers is most arduous and demands the presence of s large force. The water moves slower and has less depth than the larger streams to which they are tributary, which retards the progress of the logs and lengthens the hours of labor.

"The driver is expected to work about six-teen or seventeen hours a day, but more often he works from eighteen to twenty. His comensation for extra toll is gastronomical. At 2 A. M. he is roused out of his spruce bough bed and cats his first breakfast, a very substantial meal of pork and beans, gingerbread, and coffee. After these dainties he turns in and guards the shores, searches for truant logs which are cast upon the banks, or, mounting the floating timer in midstream, he whirls away with it, skilfully controlling its course through narrow passages and over the gurgling rips.

"A floating log exhibits all the tricks and vagaries of a bucking bronco. It twists and reverses just when least expected, and frequently plunges its driver into the gelid water of the stream. If the water is deep it is a serious predicament for the driver, and unless he is an expert swimmer the chances of his coming to the surface again are all against him; for if the cold is not severe enough to prevent the free action of his limbs, the logs overhead are a deadly menace and almost insure his exit from this world. Anyway he is certain to be wet from head to foot before he has been at work thirty minutes, and this compels him to redouble his industry to keep his blood in circulation and to overcome the terrible chills which are sure to assail him. Much exercise

which are sure to assail him. Much exercise adds keenness to his appetite, and by the time—between 7 and 8 A. M.—the cook dritts down in a bateau, or wangan, he is ready for another breakfast. This breats on shore, if there is not too much to be done in mid-stream, otherwise he stadies himself by means of the pick pole and swallows it at desultory intervals. 'Hand fed,' he dubs this method of retreshment.

"Dinner is served at noon, and the driver makes another effort to eat on dry land, provided he is not too alstant from camp and the erratic logs may be trusted to behave for a brief period of relexed vigilance. Boiled bork is the picce de resistance, for the old and experienced driver is partial to the meat, and imagines he derives more strength snal heat from it than from any other kind of fare. Three hours afterward he has a second dinner handed to him from the cook's boat as he picks and struggles with the logs, and for a fourth time before sundown proves minself a doughty trencherman. Hations are not served again until about 8 P. M., at which time the driver quits the logs, if things bld fair not to go extraordinarily amiss, an ireturns to camp. Supper is graced by the addition of huge "hunks" of gingerbread, an schole as much in demand as pock, although the kind and quality usually served are calculated to destroy too digestive organs of any ordinary mortal. But the hardy river driver is not an

estible as much in demand as port, although the kind and quality usually served are calculated to destroy the digestive organs of any ordinary mortal. But the hardy river driver is not an ordinary mortal. He is inordi ately fond of the leaden gingerbread, and seems to thrive on the leaden gingerbread gingerbrea

who breaks the jammary leap aglicity aside or mount upon the topmost logs, the danger consisting of a misstep and tumble into the stream. But when the jam looms up mountainous and is a structure containing tons of timber, the life of the driver who is bold enough to attempt to break it is in great peril.

"The old way of destroying a blockade was for the driver to plant himself before the jam and cut the key log, which in its sudden release might precipitate the foremost timbers upon him. It was a hazardous position, indeed, and required as much coolness, heroism or recklessesses as it does to face an enemy's belching cannon. Yet few drivers ever rafused to grasp an axo and hack away at the key log until it began to bend, and then totter and reel back toward the shore as fast as the uncertain and shifting logs in their path would permit. If they were extremely fortunate they returned slive and with a whole skin; but too often the released logs overwhelmed them and they paid for their daring and faithfulness to duty with the forfeiture of their lives.

"Dynamite is used now to break jams. Several drivers knock a hole in the obstruction near the key log, insert a cartridge, and scamper back to land-that is, they scamper back to land the charge does not explode scomer than expected, as is frequently the case. Formerly, where-a big jam was released by one driver, only the life of an individual hung in the balance. By dynamite an entire crew has been killed, so its use is hardly to be commended. It not only threatens the life of the men, but it spoils a great many fine logs.

"River drivers do not set up to be heroes. Their acts of courses and daring are not paraded for the admiration of an onlooking world. They accept the perilous risks incidental to their trade with the same unthinking acquiescence that a hunness man displays in trusting his life and limb to the uncertainties of the clevators in oig sky-screping office buildings. Nevertheless, the records of celebrated jams and their breakers are well preserved in

means Isin, when he volunteered to break it, rombers of his orew conficantly expected he would succeed as usual.

"I'll break that jam or eat breakfast in heil," said he beastfully, as he picked his way out to the source of the lossed-up limbers and spiced around for the key log. His experienced eye soon found it, and a few vigorous at takes of the axe caused it to bend ann send a responsive sliver through the overlapping loca. Nick lesped away, but the collapsing jam within grinding roar fell upon him. Down down he went beneath tons of logs. The crew on the shore valual walted for him to reappear, but it was Nick's last jam. A theful of horor chat through the onlookers, for accustomed to traged a still eriver driver is, the violent death of a contrade is not to be withessed with equaninity.

"My God! cried one, clutching the arm of a companion, where has Nick gone?"

"To breakfast, replies the companion grimty, with his eyes still glued to the spot where the faring driver had gone down.

In crossing the six shains of limber containing

many thousands of logs are bound together as securely as nosable. The bouns are drawn scross the smooth surface of the lake by means of lines commandanting with windlasses on small rafts. The drivers wind on the lines, and when the bouns are brought up to the rafts toey pole the latter down the lake for a certain distance and repeat the operation until the logs are brought to an outlet. This is his essiest and most pleasant part of the river drivers work, when rair weather obtains; and it the breeze is fresh and fractable the booms go scudding along before it at a fine rate, and the drivers may rest. But a storm is liable to easter the logs in every direction, and when a boom breaks in the middle of a good sized lake it is a matter of weeks some times to recapture the logs. Thus in crossing hease to be shore as practicable, so that is case of a sudden tries of wind or wave the logs have less chance of playing triant. At the lakes outlets the booms are broken up and the logs steered and driven as before.

"A big drive presents quite an imposing apparatued with implements to construct sheer armed with implements to construct sheer incomes a viewed in the light of a procession. First comes a visitenist is construct sheer incomes and to prevent the logs from alipping into pockets. In the centre the cook and his assistants float along in a large boat, which also contains the culinary outfit, blankets, and camping intensits of the drivers. The rear is prought up by a beat. In which the principal passengers are those most interested in esseng that the drivers themselves line the shores for many mills, or else race with one another upon the alippary logs, retaining a footheld where even the alippary logs, retaining a footheld where even the aller or well as the order in which they move until the sawmills and the pulpmills are reached at the head of the said water tide.

"Not all of those who start out at the opening of the season with the foreman of the driving camp return with him at the close. Some yield

order in which they move until the savinitis and the pulpmills are reached at the head of the salt water tide.

"Not all of those who start out at the opening of the season with the foreman of the driving camp return with him at the close. Some yield to the ravages of pulmonary diseases and die at the streamside, others become discouraged at the hardships of thes trade and return whence they came. It is by no means unusual for the wagen which brings new men to the foreman to also carry a load of coffins designed for the burial of the drivers whose places the new comers are to fill. A strike of the drivers, which took place a few years ago, brought about this, that is, the coffins for the dead. Previously they were buried, when killed by accident or disease, in the crudest manner possible.

"Considered as a whole, the river drivers are a hard lot," concluded the woods operator. "When they are paid off at the end of a season most of them take to hard drinking and keep it up until their money is gone. They visit drinking places in crowds, and their excursions invariably wind up in a fight. Sides are formed by the antagonists and pitched battles cusue which sometimes continue at frequent intervals for two and three days, until the police are sent for and the most beliggerent of the drivers are sent to Jall. However, there are many drivers who are thoroughly respectable citizens, and who are as provident as men who labor in other and less hazardous fields."

GEN. SCOTT AND SANTA ANNA. More About the Indemnity Said to Have Beer

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; When I trespassed on your space with a possible explanation, founded on traditionary, hearsay evidence, of the reason why Gen. Scott exacted an indemnity of \$150,000 from the City of Mexico after he had captured it, it was solely for the purpose of throwing a little light on a dark passage of history. For so doing, a veteran of the Mexican war, Mr. Edwin B. Moore of Jamaica, L. I., has taken me sharply to task, and, not content with pointing out at least one inaccuracy in my statement, pronounces all of it a political "ghost story." Maybe it was; but

it has a fairly substantial basis of fact, For Mr. Moore's benefit I will tell him that "Gen, Charles Naylor, whoever he was," was a prominent Pittaburg soldier and was after its capture made military Governor of the City of Mexico by Gen, Scott. He should have had particularly good means of information for the statements he made in his political speech. It is possible that in detailing the substance of that speech as it was related to me by my father, who heard him make it, I did not quote him with absolute accuracy. I was but a mere youth when the story was told me. My father was disgruntled with Gen. Scott's announce ment, at the beginning of our civil war, that if he could have his way he would say to the se ceding States, "Way ward sisters, depart in peace." He believed that Scott was very much overrated as a military man and he told me the story as one of the reasons for his disbelief, I was in Philadelphia several days last week

and had a talk about this matter with my friend Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philafelphia Times, who remembers the Mexican war well and was a Whig editor when Gen. Scott was a Presidential candidate. Among other things he said to me:

"You were mistaken in saying that it was "You were mistaken in saying that it was Gen, Scott who permitted Santa Anna to run his blockade of Vera Cruz. Santa Anna was allowed to enter Vera Cruz some time before it was invested, on an English mall steamer, as you stated, but he had a special permit to do so from President Polk. Gen, Scott had no option in the case. I have no doubt that Polk gave Santa Anna this special permit under the assurance that the Mexican would work for him in the interest of peace. I don't know that Gen. Scott had such an understanding with Santa Anna as Gen. Naylor alleged, but there is a probability that he may have had. "Scott was Lieutenant-General of our army there is a probability that he may have had.

"Scott was Licutenant-General of our army when the civil war broke out and for some time after and his sentiments and his management of our troops were not at all satisfactory to President Liccoln. When Gen. McClellan was brought East there was considerable friction between him and Gen. Scott. To put it mildly, each was, if not exactly jealous of the other, not thoroughly in touch with the other's ideas, and the result was a lark of harmony which hade fair to be very detrimental to the other, not theroughly in touch with the other's ideas, and the result was a lazk of harmony which bade fair to be very detrimental to the Union cause. To remove this friction it was necessary to get Gen. Scott to retire, and eventually President Lincoln got Simon Cameron and Thomas A. Scott to undertake the task of inducing Gen. Scott to relinquish his position in the army. It was a very delicate mission, but they were successful in accomplishing it without any public unpleasantness. There is an alimsion to this matter on page 61 of my book, 'Lincoln and Men of War Times.' I will read it to you: The inside history of his [Gen. Scott's] retirement has never been written and it is best that it should not. President Lincoln, Secretary Cameron and Thomas A. Scott (Assistant Secretary of War) were the only men who could have written it from personal knowledge, and they are dead, and an interesting chapter of history has perished with them,"

Col. Thomas A. Scott, who was afterward President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and was once talked of as good timber for President of the United States, was an intimate personal friend of Col. McCure. and versy after the

resident of the Pennsylvania Ralifoad and was once taiked of as good timber for President of the United States, was an intimate personal friend of Col. McClure, and years after the civil war he told him the reasons why Lincoln was so desirous of retiring Col. Scott from the army. I am not at liberty to make those reasons public, but this, by Col. McClure's kind permission, I can tell: Col. Scott said that when he and Simon Cameron broached the advisability of Gen. Scott retiring from the command of the armies, they did it in the most gentle and diplomatic manner possible. Among the reasons for Gen. Scott's demurring to such retirement was a claim he made that the Government owed him a very large sum of money. It was well over \$100,000, and it was prosumably the money that Naylor asserted had been given to Santa Anna. He had never been able to get the Government to allow it. Secretary Cameron and it paid to him (out of the secret service fund of the Government. Then Gen. Scott retired and Gen. McClellan was put in full command of our armies.

rund of the Government, Teen Gen. Scott. retired and Gen. McCleilan was put in full command of our armies.

I think that after Mr. William B. Baldwin of South Bound Brook has rend this he will amend his assertion that my original statement "does not amount to evidence, history, or even a plausible rumor.

As I said in my original article, Gen. Scott, aithough a soldier, was a very humane man, and was very anxious to avoid all possible blood shedding. If he gave any money to Santa Anna, as Gen. Naylor asserted, it was because that able Mexican trickster deceived him. He probably thought that if the President of the United States could trust Santa Anna, so could he, floth learned to their sorrow that no Spaniard or man of Spanish antecedents can under such conditions be trusted. I hope the leason will not be lost on those in authority over us at the present time.

J. B. McCohmick. "A Constant Reader." BROOKLYN, May 15.

WHITE LEATHERS.

Cowhide, Calfakin, and Sheepskin, and the Uses to Which They Are Chiefly Put.

White cowhide has long been used for various surposes, though its place has now been taken to considerable extent by other and chanper leathers. It is used, for example, in making

suspender tips, and its use in making military belts is familiar. For this purpose it is made up with the flash side out, and the belts are whiteaed as occasion may require with chalk or pipe clas.

White caliskin is more extensively used than white cowhide. White calf is used for fine and costly work in book binding, it may be for gift books, and sometimes for prayer books. White calf is also used for any sender tips.

More extensively used than either white cowhide or white callskin are the white sheepskins. White sheepskin is used also for suspender tips, and for covering trusses and other articles of metal, and for the trimmings of shees. It is used for book hinding, especially for the blading of medical books, in which use it is first aprinkled with a colering material which gives it a mutical appearance.

GLASSES FOR USE IN WAR ADVANORMENT IN THOSE USED

glass had, moreover, only a single lens.

There are a dozen or more glasses furnished to each ship put in commission, and the binocu lars lately purchased by the naval officials for the use of the lookouts aboard the men-of-war are the very latest product of scientific skill in their special line. The comparative size of the latest model of field glass and the model previously in use, of equal magnifying power, when stood up side by side, is as a pigmy to a giant. The newcomer in the field is squat, with rather capacious looking tubes, wider than they are high. By a success ful adeptation of the Porro principle, the rein version of the object by means of prisms, a German firm, after many costly experiments, has within the last eighteen months produced a glass that has all the advantages of an im proved telescope embodied in a concentrated, portable form.

proved telescope embodied in a concentrated, portable form.

"The principle our glass is constructed upon the world has long known," said the man who sells these essentiats to the United States Government representatives at the various navy yards and signal stations, "but at the time that the Frenchman Porro invented this reinversion by the use of prisms, the best quality of glass then available for optical work was not nure and transparent enough to allow of the idea being made practical. In this new field glass the optical axis is drawn together in a gigzag like of right angles by a four-fold reflection, which reduces the distance between the object glass and the ocular by at least one-third. The rays of light have to pass not only through the two lenses, but through two double prisms leven more than the amount of glass to be traversed in the terrestrial tolescope), and there must be absolutely no absorption to weak-en their intensity. Porro's discovery and invention was recomised as of value, but it was not thought possible then that a grade of glass sufficiently pure and transparent for the nurpose would ever be evolved. Recent improvements in glass for test it, have at hast put in our hands the means to carry out his idea, but it has been herculean work.

"The crude glass for making the prisms of this peculiar quality comes from Jena, the place where the famous battle was fought under Nopoleon. It is glass of may lead the place where the famous battle was fought under Nopoleon. It is glass of may be income that a grade of glass and the remains the factory at Herlin where the painstaking work in lenses and prisms. Only three out of this number proved to have aurisisently vibrating upon the factory at Herlin where the painstaking work in lenses and prisms. Only the such as a satisfactory development. They have been in use in the terrupa Army now for eighteen months, but only since September 1817, have a furtised any to Admitted a

will pardon me if I try to convince him that

eular focussing occasionally met with.

science; unlike astronomy, whose possibilities, so far as facts and principles are concerned, were exhausted years ago, optics still offers unexplored ground to be experimented upon and invites research and investigation. Astronomy can only be enlarged and developed on the same lines and facts discovered by the ancients, whereas optics tempts the scientist. I am firmly convinced that sooner or later we will be able to use the peculiar light that prevails at night to better advantage, but not now. The night glass of to-day is no whit better than it was thirty years ago."

A successful experiment by a Frenchman, Zeiss, made very recently, is of value to the science an opening the road to further developments. Practically it is of slight moment, but is significant of what may follow. This professor has invented a field glass that enables the person looking through it to see what is out of his horizon at the time. That is, he may stand behind a tree and by means of the joint telescopes, which extend outward on either side, see clearly what is taking place in either direction. A peculiar slanting outward of the tubes and adjustment of a certain style and make of lens render this possible.

The newest glasses are all fitted out with japanned brass, and such of the body as it is practicable to make of aluminum is made of that light substance. Field glasses of ordinary power are made for more convenient and less bulky than formerly. Pig skin and alligator akin, variously tinted, also lizard skin, are used for fancy, attractive-looking glasses made expressly for women's outflist, for travelling, mountain climbing, yacthing, racing and the like, but these have nothing of the power and not such experiments used in naval warfare.

The best way to describe the workings of the novel, dwarf-looking glasses is to say that the work performed by the many sections of a long-barrelled telescope, sections which nest one into the other when folded up takes place in the interior mechanism of the smaller concentrated instrument where

APIELD AND AFT.OAT.

The Power of the Long Telescope in the Civil War is Now Compressed toto Small Glasse Made in Germany-The Method of Man souther and the Besutts Obtained The army and navy officer of to-day has han-Her and more efficient ere-confrment at com mand than our civil war fighters had to aid them. In mere externals, the setting and struc ure, the newest marine and field glasses are vastly ahead of former styles, and great strider have been made in optical science since the United States last equipped its officers aship and ashore with this means of reconneitring and defence. The officer of 1898 has in portable form glasses that enable him to see in just proportion objects fifteen miles away-glasses which he can easily raise to his eyes with one hand and look through naturally with both eyes at a time. A glass of the same power thirty years ago was fully two feet long and had to be supported on the ship's railing, or by some artificial means when in use. Such a

"The principle our giass is constructed upon the world has long known," said the man who

once is a great improvement on the separate ocular focussing occasionally met with. The latter requires a separate adjustment for each eye every time the glass is bent on objects at varying distances, which adjustment can seldom be accomplished correctly, so that the image loses its distinctness and the eyes become fatigued. The two releasopes of the little instrument can also be moved apart to coincide with the distance between the observer's eyes. Each eye comes then directly in the optical axis of its respective tube.

Even for a factory equipped with every invention and every improvement known to modern mechanics, long and wearlsome experiment was found necessary before a perfect lens could be made. The work is now done, however, by a set of machines whose marvellous precision and mechanism is proof of the progress made in this branch of workmanship in Germany. When asked if the glasses in present use for night reconnoitring were a step ahead over those used in civil war times, the glass maker answered:

"No! There is no promise at present that there will be any improvement in night glasses over the old models. This branch of optics must wait until an entirely new principle can be discovered. There is a great chance for new inventions and discoveries in optical science; unlike astronomy, whose possibilities, so far as facts and principles are concerned, were exhausted years ago, optics still offers unoxplored ground to be experimented upon and finvites research and investigation. Astron-

The sextants and octative for taking reckoning are all more compact, accurate and made of better material than feernerly. The white, non-corrogive metal compositions that have intelly come in vague have taken the place of the old-time rearing, and from beginning to end the instruments are hotter. In the office of the Capitalin over at the navy yard, who has this branch of equipment, and the marine glasses also, in clearing, there are waiting at this moment twenty-live or thirty handy-looking leather cases, all with sour handles and efficient-looking straps, ready to be picked up at a moment a notice and marched off with by the Capitains and Lieutenants who set but with their new ships. It is said that there are no more glasses made than are useded and the opticious are having a little well-carned harvest out of the country's books.

WAR PICTURES IN LONDON.

est in American Affairs. "Print dealers in London." said a man who has just returned from there. "have unearthed all sorts of currosities more or less remotely con nected with American wars, and placed them in conspicuous places in their windows. It has amazed Americans in London to see in printshop windows old pictures of battles of the Rev clution and sea fights of the war of 1812. Most of them are of American manufacture, and the events which they depict are more clorious to the United States than to England, but that does not seem to make them any the less popular with the crowds. I saw a great many pictures of battles of our civil war and a lot of pictures of

spectators, all anxious to know something about the Americans as fighters. "I stood with these curious crowds on several occasions, and was much amused at the questions asked and the answers given to them. I was convinced that English sympathy was with us, In the window of a Soho dealer in music I saw is built on a ridge that runs parallel with the an old song sheet of doggerel verses that may have been sung by Washington's troops. The leaf, which was headed by a very crude wood cut of a soldier with a cross belt and cocked hat, had printed on it a dozen verses. It bore the im-print 'J. Smith, Boston, 1777,' and this is a speci-men of the song:

our fighting ships. Wherever any such picture

was displayed it was surrounded by a group of

men of the song:
"Then shoulder your musquets, lads, for nigh at hand's the foe,
For it's to meet King George's troops we're going for to go;
We'll stand close together, lads, with bagnets all in Hine.

Blue as bold the souldiers of General Burgwine.

How de dow. dow, dow, dow, dow.

"There's Blias from Virginia and Job from Maryland
and Aaron from Georgia among our galant band;

We'll fight King George's redcoats whenever they do

Then rally to the trumpet call and merry roll of drum, Row de dow! &c.

"The city of Havana is shown by all sorts of pictures, and under one of them was pasted the following extract from a letter written by the Earl of Albemarie to the Earl of Egremont anouncing the capitulation of the city, dated Aug. 21, 1762;

"On the 11th, in the morning, by a signal from the "On the lith, in the morning, by a signal from the port, we opened our batteries against the town and Punta Fort. The guns and mortars were so well served by the artillery and sailors and their reflect so great that in less than six hours all the guns in the fort and north hastion were slienced. The Governor hung out the white flag and beat a pariey, and at the same time sent out an officer to propose a cessation of arms for twenty-four hours, in order to prepare the articles of capitulation.

"These evidences of interest in the war may be found in all parts of London."

HIS JOKE AND HER FINGERS. in Idol Shattered by a Mixture of lediac, Guilty Conscience and Arnica.

She is a new woman, or rather girl, for she is only 19. Her friends say that she has a dozen remarkable qualities. She is not only intelectually brave, but she has physical courage,

Jersey. He told how he had consulted with Historian Demarest of New Brunswick and with the Holland Society of New York regarding the name and that everything he had learned from them had increased his veneration for it. To his persuasive words Burgher Geetchius added the bitter sting of sarcasm. His grandmother's grandfather, he said, had raised a regiment of soldiers in Morris and Essex counties. In this mad haste to shed all that savored of conservative respectability he feared to wake up some day and find these two names replaced by those of a shoe manufacturer or eleomargarine maker. Charles O'Connor Hennessy, who preaches single tax in New York and practices real estate brekerage in New Jersey, huried ridicule at them.

"Why," said he, balancing himself gleefully on his patent leather toes, "I am convinced that when the citizens of this borough cabled their request for a name for the new town to the Hoyal Name Bestower of the Netherlands, that an innocent Schraalenburger had been lured into the Press Club—with what design was not disclosed, and had told somebody that his telegraph address was Schraalenburg, and that not one of the twelve men in the room could spell it. The laws of the conservatives dropped with hollow "chug-chugs" all around the room. Another telling yarn was that of a New York epartment store that charges 25 cents extra for delivering goods to Schraalenburg, because of the trouble and expense of writing out the name. Judge James A. O'Gorman of the Eleventh District Court in the borough of Manhattan said that old landmarks were lovely and venerable things, but they should not obstruct the progress of health, prosperity, and comfort. That 170 years under the name Schraalenburg had not brought better things to a borough so exceptionally situated was in itself sufficient reason for taking a new name. He reminded his audience that Cyrus Clark owned much real estate in the neighborhood, and he had sworn a great oath never to improve an inch of it until the name Schraalenburg was cast off.

The fingers of her left hand. Another girl might have screamed loud enough to bring out the fire department, and then fainted away. She did nothing of the kind. She simply cried "Oh, sugarl" or something of that sort, and then wen over to the window to see what damage had been done. She was a good deal annoyed at th accident, for that afternoon a party of her girl friends were billed to appear at the house. She hated to be even slightly incapacitated while they were there. They came, and notwithstanding her injury, a very jolly time was had all sround. They had the whole house to themselves and did about as they liked.

On that very ovening her best young men called. The visit was rather unexpected. Still, she was always glad to see aim under any circumstances, although her friends said, and she agreed with them to some extent, that he was just a little too dignified. The fact was, he had thought of the ministry at one time, but bad not been able to bring nimeoff to a decision. At the present time he was so occanied with her that no ideas, not connected with her personality, made much progress.

When he came in on this particular evening, her aunt—she was living with her aunt—told him of the accident while he was waiting for his idol to appear. When she did come he thought that as an experiment he would not mention %, but would see how long she could refrain from speaking of it. He even determined to granther than this, and have a little loke on the subject. Consequently, after he had been sneaking to her a little while, he said, anddenly:

"Why, how—how did you know!"

It was now the young man sturn to be stunned, it was now the young man sturn to be stunned. It was now the young man sturn to be stunned. It was now the young man sturn to be stunned. It was now the young man sturn to be stunned. It was now the young man sturn to be stunned. It was now the young man sturn to be stunned. It was now the young man sturn to be stunned. It was now the young man sturn to be stunned. And now she has taken a vow never to use arbitic and mechanically went through the line of theight upon which he had based his joke.

"Why—why look at your fingers." he said.
And now she has taken a vow never to use arbitic and mechanically went through the line of theight upon which he had based his joke. accident, for that afternoon a party of her girl lobsters are sent regularly from here to in-dividual consumers, including families and clubs in many parts of the country. There are New York dealers in fish and the various other kinds of sea food that have private customers in Chicago and St. Louis and other cities as far west as Denver, and in cities south as far as Atlants.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NATION

RESTS UPON THE HEALTH OF HER PEOPLE

MAKES PEOPLE STRONG

anaemic people. I am using it in two cases of tuberculosis. In one case it is the only thing that gives the patient

strength. When I took the case she was anaemic and very weak, weight but 98 lbs. To-day she weighs 120 lbs.

Before using JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT she had no appetite at all; now eats very well.

stimulant as well as a tonic. The patient gained flesh and strength from its administration.

I find JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT the most beneficial stimulant for weak, convalescent and

I have used JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT and like it. Like Gold Dollars, ALWAYS GOOD;

I have used JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT in convalescence from fever. I found it to act as a

There will be an election for State Treasurer, and for that office only, on the State ticket in Illinois this year, the tenure of the incumbent being two years whereas the other State officers in Illinois are elected for a term of four years. The present Treasurer had when chosen in 1896, a plurality of 116,000. He is a Republican and the election of a Republican suc cessor would not seem to be difficult. The Demo crats of Illinois propose to hold their convention to nominate candidates on May 17.

Compliance with the Primary Election law will cost this year, about \$250,000 in New York city, but a considerable part of this sum is offset by the reduc-tion made by last year's Republican Legislature in the number of election districts in New York and Kings, whereby the expenses in both were very ma-terially reduced. The expenses attending the operation of the new Primary law will be incurred in the

The Railroad Commissioners, of whom there are three, receive more sainry in Florida (\$2,500) than is paid the Comptroller of the State. South Dakota pays its Ratiroud Commissioners \$1,500 a year and its Attorney General \$1,000.

Up to Jan. 1. 1898, the total cost of the constructio; of the New York canals from the date of opening was \$68,400,000, of which \$50,000,000, approximately, was expended upon the Eric Canal. The Chesapoake and Ohio Canal has cost \$12,000,000, and the Delaware and Hudson over \$6,000,000. So far the "enrollment," as it is called, of New

Fork voters desiring to attach themselves to one or the other of the political parties has not been as success ful as the projectors of the plan expected, but the work is only now beginning. Not later than May 20 a transcript of the enrollment in each district will be published in the City Record. On June 7 the prima-ries will be held to elect members of the county committees and delegates to the conventions which are June 14 the Republican County Committee will meet to organize. On Sept. 20 primaries for the election of delegates to all conventions, except State and national conventions, will be held.

A resident statesman in the borough of Brooklyn points out as an important prerogative of the Manicipal Assembly that its members may, with the approval of the Mayor, "designate houses to be used sembly were not aware that they had this powerone of the few powers they poss

A curious mistake was made in the official cunvass of New York State last year. The returns are canthe State Board of Canvassers for final declaration. The State Board consists of the Comptroller, Treasurer, the Attorney-General and the State Engineer, and they promulgated the results of last year's election on Dec. 20, in Albany. Kings county, however, one of the most populous of the counties of the State, returns this result officially, but it is palpably a mistake, for in New York county the number of blank, defective scattering and void votes on Court of Appeals Judge was 58,259, and in Queens county it was 8,851. The extent of this blunder, which appears to have passed unnoticed by the State Board of Canvassers, is shown by the fact that the total vote of Kings county on Mayor was 190,000, whereas it was certified to or Judge of the Court of Appeals as only 156,000, and there were \$4,000 ballots, therefore, unaccounted for counted for, more than 10 per cent, of the entire vote of the county.

The town of Hempstead, part of which is in, and part of which is not in, the City of New York, is the only town in the State to enjoy that singular distinction. By the recent report of its Supervisor, Hemp-stead took in last year \$176,000 from taxes, \$25,000 from excise fees, \$280 from fines imposed upon delin-quents, \$1,600 from the proceeds of oyster leases, and the balance from miscellaneous sources. Of its expenses, \$1,800 went to Grand Army of the Repub lic relief, and \$36,000, the largest item, for roads and bridges.

John F. Hartranft was Governor of the State of Pennsylvania from 1878 to 1879, and before that he gained distinction as a soldier in the civil war. In the National Convention of 1876 Gov. Hartranft had the support of the Pennsylvania delegation as a candidate for the Republican nomination to the Presidency, and, on the fourth ballot, he polled 71 votes. toscoe Conkling having 84, Oliver P. Morton 108 Benjamin H. Bristow 126, and James G. Blaine 292. On the same ballot R. B. Hayes, who was afterward Commission has become engaged in a controversy with the family of the General over the comparative value of his different military services. Some time ago the commission prepared, at the suggestion of the sculptor, the inscription: "John Frederick Hartranft, Commander of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps," for one side of the monument, and Hero of Fort stedman" for the other. The Hart ranft family objected to the term "hero" as in bad taste, and they contended that the General's service at Fort Stedman should not be commemorated to the

exclusion of his patriotic services elsewhere. Then he surviving members of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, insisted that that part of the designs tion should remain on the monument. At last acounts a compromise was thought possible

The late Thomas J. Gill was in line for political

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preferment many years ago, and the manner in which he failed to attain it is an illustration of the uncertainties of municipal politics. In the election of 1875 Tammany Hall was defeated in the Second Assembly district. The next year its opponents nom-insted Mr. Gill for the Assembly. The Tammany leader of the district at that period, desiring to retrieve the disaster of the year before, put in nomination one of the young men of the district. Thomas F. Grady, who had been holding a place in the County Clerk's office under the former Tammany leader in the district, William Walsh. All indications pointed to the success of Mr. Gill, but he was induced to withdraw in the inerest of what was called at that time "Democratic harmony," with the assurance of the nomination the following year. He withdrew, as did another Democratic candidate in the district, and Mr. Grady was elected by a practically unanimous vote. His success in the Legislature was such that the next year he ran again, and the anti-Tammany forces having in the meanwhile disintegrated in the Second district, Mr. Gill, their nominee, was overwhelmingly defeated, and so ended his chance for political success thereabouts. Meanwhile Mr. Grady went abead politically. He was reflected Assemblyman, he became Senator, Police Judge, and then Senator sgain, and there are now few more influential leaders in Tammany Hall than he.

The battle between the warring Republican facgress this year, has broken out afresh in the fight over the State Senatorship. For the peat three years J. Irving Burns, organization Republican, has been Westchester's representative in the Senats. Now Bradford Rhodes, formerly Assemblyman and an anti-organization man of the Robertson faction, announces himself as a candidate for the Rapublican mination. In the Congress fight the Robertson Republicans won, nominating and electing their candidate, Ward, against the protest of the organizati ns, who favored the renomination of Comgressman Fairchild.

CANADA AND THE ALLIANCE

ublic Men Who Payor Closer Relations Botween the United States and England. OTTAWA, May 20,-Representative Canadian pinion favors the idea of an Anglo-American

alliance such as Mr. Chamberlain suggested in the "Birmingham foreign policy" speech last week. Questioned upon the subject of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks, Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade, replied: "They are entirely in accord with the policy

and sentiments which I have advocated bo:a publicly and privately for the last thirty years in fac., ever since the date of the Geneva award It has long been clear to me that the substantial interests of the British Empire, and especially of Canada, and the United States are in accord, and that while it is utterly impossible for these countries over to be united under one Government there is every ground in the truest interests of humanity at large why a

one Government there is every ground in the truest interests of humanity at large why a friendly alliance should subsist between the two great English-speaking nations.

"What I mean by substantial interests is this: England and the United States are the two great manufacturing nations of the world. At the present moment at least one-half or the human race are centred in China and India, and the policy of Great Britain is to have periest the policy of Great Britain is to have periest, and especially with these two countries. This policy is as much in favor of the United States as of the citizens of Great Britain, whereas it is morally certain that if both or either of these countries fell under the control of other European powers they could exclude all forcign competitors. It is very probable that the results of the present war with Spain will be to develop the United States note a very great naval power, possibly only second to Great Britain, and, moreover, it is now very evident that the people of the United States need expect no sympathy from any European power except Great Britain. I advise now, as always, that all reasonable and honorable means be taken to promote friendly feeling between Canada and the United States new as always, that all reasonable and honorable means be taken to promote friendly feeling between Canada and the United States, "What we have we'll hold," will agree that the British Empire, in response to a request for a statement as expressive of the views of the Conservative party, said: "Those who, with me, believe that with or without the United States, what we have we'll hold," will agree that the British Empire, relieved from its splendld isolation by its kith and kin under the Stars and Siripes, will form an alliance which can preserve the peace of the world wherever such a thing be possible of accomplishment. Certain it is that the Angle-Saxons could easily protect their hearths and homes successfully from the attack of any power or of the rest of the world combined. The alliance b

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